

Speculum Latinum:

OR,

L A T I N

Made easy to

SCHOLARS,

BY AN

ENGLISH GRAMMAR only;

NEITHER

Tedious, nor obscure; composed on
Natural Principles, and instructing
the young Beginner in *Latin*, by
English Rules, adapted to the meanest
Capacities, for the Use and Benefit
of *Schools* and *Families*.

By John Entick

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BRITAN
NICVM

L O N D O N :

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TO ALL
GENTLEMEN, MASTERS, USHER
TUTORS, &c.

Gentlemen.

YOUR common Care, and Industry for the Advancement of Learning, with the exemplary Works of your Predecessors, prompts the Publication of this small Grammar composed with the Flowers of Dispausterus, Vossius, Alvares, Lilly, Masters of Port-Royal, &c. and the Particles of the Ingenious Walker, and Willmot, in a most familiar Style, concise and copious, no ways redundant or obscure, which renders it Helpfull to the Master, profitable to the Scholar, and useful to the Parent; who, tho' ignorant of Latin, is rendered by this little Book, ONLY, capable of examining, and determinateing on their Childrens Proficiency.--- I mean not to place this Work above the great Men of our Nation, to whose Senfure I submit, and of whose kind Acceptance I cannot dispair, having heard why it was composed, and how it profited. It was my Lot to be perplexed with a very dull Boy, whose Understanding I endeavoured to enable by Means of the aforementioned Grammars, but in vain, (I believe, because of their Prolixity, which renders a Work, otherwise great, of little Use to Novices, in an unknown Art or Science) which caused the compiling of this natural Order of Grammar, and it has its desired Effect, instructing the Youth in three Months space with all necessary Rules of AGREEMENT, and GOVERNMENT, so that he could write true Concord without Difficulty, to the Admiration of his Friends, and my own Commendation; which, I hope, will never fail attending all that use it or cause it to be used; since, by the Help of a good Dictionary only, at one View, the properest Means to attain the Latin Tongue, are reflected to the Senses.



T H E
E N G L I S H G R A M M A R , &c.

P A R T I.

CHAP. I.

Of the Nouns, Articles, Numbers, Terminations, and Cases.

Master.   H A T Country-man are you?

Scholar.   *An English-man.*

 W  M. Then, I suppose, you speak English?

 S. *Yes Sir.*

 M. Tell me then, what the English Tongue is?

S. *'Tis the Words or manner of speaking used by English-men, either in Speech or Writing.*

M. In what consists the Speech?

S. *In Words and Orations.*

M. What is Speech?

S. *'Tis the Words we speak or write to another.*

M. Give an Example?

S. *I am Well, I am Thirsty, I have an Appetite.*

M. How many Parts of Speech, or different Words are there in English?

S. *Eight, just as many as in the Latin.*

M. Which are they?

S. *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.*

M. Which of these are declined, and which are not?

S. *The four first are declined, and the others are not.*

M. Do you decline them all after the same manner?

S. *No; but they are differently declined, as shall be shewn.*

B

M. What

M. What is a Noun?

S. 'Tis the Name of a Thing, felt, heard, or understood, and has Number, Case, and Declension.

M. What mean you, when you say, the Name of a Thing?

S. I mean the same as to represent, declare, or manifest any Thing.

M. Give me an Example?

S. This Word, Rose, being spoken, it represents to my Mind, that Flower called the Rose.

M. You say a Noun has Number; what then is a Number?

S. 'Tis a Quantity; as, One, Two, Three, &c.

M. How many Numbers are there in English?

S. Two, as in Latin; Singular, and Plural.

M. How know you One from the Other?

S. Thus; the Singular speaks only of one Thing, or Person; the Plural speaketh of more than One.

M. Give an Example?

S. This Noun Rose is of the Singular, because it signifies one onely Rose: But this Noun Roses is of the plural Number, because it signifies more than one.

M. How know you a Noun to be of the plural Number?

S. By its Termination, or last Letter.

M. How by the last Letter?

S. All English Nouns that end in single, s, are plural.

M. Are all Words thus known?

S. No: Only Noun Substantives.

M. Does this Rule never fail?

S. No: For I speak of the single, s, not double, ss.

M. What mean you by declining a Noun by Case?

S. 'Tis the repeating the Noun with its Article, and with the several Changes of the Article; but the Latin Nouns change also their Termination.

M. What is an Article?

S. 'Tis a small Word or Particle set before a Noun.

M. Give me an Example?

S. A Man, of a Man, to a Man, &c. of which presently.

M. Does the Article always come before the Noun Substantive?

S. No: But sometimes before an Adjective, as a bad Boy; a is the Article, and comes before the Adjective Bad.

M. Connot

M. Cannot a Substantive be without an Article?

S. Yes: as *Peter studies hard*: *Peter* is a Substantive, yet has no Article before it; and thus all proper Names in the Nominative Case.

M. Has an Article Number and Case?

S. Yes: In Latin they have both; but in English only Case, they being the same thro' all Cases in the Plural, as they were in the Singular.

M. What is a Case?

S. 'Tis the placing, or position of the Noun; and it will suffice for the present, to say it is a change of the Word, made by the Article; But of this in Syntax.

M. Does the Article change the Letters?

S. In English, no; in Latin, yes; according to its Cases.

M. How many Cases are there?

S. Six: The Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative.

M. Have the Articles all these Cases?

S. Yes, except the Vocative: As for Example,

Singulariter	Nom. a, an, the	Pluraliter	Nom. the
	Gen. of		Gen. of
	Dat. to		Dat. to
	Acc. a, an, the		Acc. the
	Abl. for, from, by, &c.		Abl. for, &c.

M. Are all these Articles?

S. Yes.

M. Why say you, *Nom. a, an, the*?

S. To give a better Pronunciation, i. e. by putting an before a Word that begins with a Vowel, and the, when neither a, nor an, can stand; but of this presently.

M. Are *for, from, by, &c.* Articles?

S. They are set for such, but are likewise Prepositions.

M. When are they Prepositions?

S. As often as made in Latin by a Preposition.

M. Why have the *Nom.* and *Acc.* the same Articles?

S. Because these two Cases differ not in signification.

M. Give an Example?

S. A Thief, or the Thief cheated a, or the Dog; where you see the same Articles before the Nominative Thief, and the Accusative Dog.

M. How then do you know when they are the Sign of the Nominative or Accusative Cases?

S. Thus; when they follow a Verb Active, Deponent, or Common, and come before a Noun, this shews the Accusative.

M. Give an Example?

S. He stole the Hens: Where the Article the following the Verb Active Stole, and coming before the Noun Hens, shews the Noun to be of the Accusative.

M. Having declined the Articles, decline me a Noun.

Singularitet.	{	Nom. a or the King	{	Pluraliter.	Nom. the Kings
		Gen. of a or the King.			Gen. of the Kings
		Dat. to a or the King.			Dat. to the Kings
		Acc. a or the King.			Acc. the Kings
		Voc. O King			Voc. O Kings
		Abl. for, &c. a or the King			Abl. for, &c. the Kings

M. Why not a, an, or the King, as well as a or the King?

S. Because, an is never put before any Word that begins with a Consonant; but K the first Letter of King is a Consonant; therefore, an is thus left out.

M. What difference is there between a or an, and the?

S. The difference is great: For the Article terminates the Understanding, whereas a or an leave it dubious.

M. Give an Example?

S. The Man that lives there, is like a Man I know: Here, by the Man, I lead you into the Knowledge of him; but when I say a Man, you know not whom I speak of.

M. Do's the Article a or an always breed the Doubt?

S. Yes; except joined with an other Word that gives it a finite Signification; as, He is like such a Man you know; where a being joined with the other Circumstances of such and know, it becomes finite, and terminates the Understanding.

M. What's necessary to decline an English Noun?

S. To know the Articles and Nominative, singular and plural.

M. Is there any more needful to know them in Latin?

S. Yes; for besides the Article and Nominative, I must know the Termination.

M. Give an Example of the English.

S. A or the City is the Nominative singular, whence can be formed of, to, in the Genitive and Dative, &c. and in the Plural the Nominative is the Cities, whence can be formed in the Genitive and Dative, &c. of, to, &c. Cities.

M. How

M. How know you the Nominative plural from the singular?

S. By forming it and its Termination: But in Latin, by the Article Properly.

M. What mean you by forming?

S. 'Tis to make or coin one Word from another, as above, from City, is formed the Nominative plural, Cities.

M. And how many ways can you form Words?

S. Three; by increasing, diminishing, or changing of Letters.

M. Explicate the Way by increasing,

S. 'Tis by adding one or more Letters to the End of a Word, as, in forming Roses from Rose, there is added at the End, s, one Letter; but in forming foolish from Fool, there are added three Letters at the End, viz. ish.

M. Explain by diminishing.

S. 'Tis when we cut off some Part of a Word, and give it another Signification; as, from Fulness cut of nefs and there will remain the Adjective full.

M. Explain by changing.

S. 'Tis when we change some Letters or Letter of a Word instead of another, and so make it give a different Signification, as, by changing the Letters ie of Piece to the Letters ea in Peace; where the first signifies a little Quantity; but being changed into Peace, it is made to signify Concord or Agreement.

M. Having given this Account of forming, tell me how you form the Nominative plural from the singular?

S. It is formed either by increasing or diminishing.

M. When know you to do 'em, by one or the other?

S. By the Termination of the Nominative singular.

M. What is the Termination of a Word?

S. The last Letter or Letters of a Word.

M. Why the last Letter or Letters of a Word?

S. Because Words either end with a Vowel, Diphthong, or Consonant; as these, the Sea, or a Play, &c. end with the Diphthongs, ea, ay; a Game, a Stripe, &c. end with a Vowel e; and a Book, a Whip, &c. end with the Consonants k, p.

M. How many Terminations singular are there in English?

S. As many as there are Vowels, Diphthongs, and Consonants.

M. How many Terminations plural?

S. But one, viz. s, as is noted before.

M. Is

- M.* Is this a general Rule for all English Words?
S. No; for sometimes there is not only added, *s*, but the Letter also is changed; as, in *Seraphim*, is formed *Seraphins*, &c.
M. But are there no Nouns that want the plural Number?
S. Yes, a great many; such as, *Fat*, *Lime*, *Slime*, and many others, as *Use will Teach*; especially such as end in, *is*, are most commonly defective in the plural.
M. Are there none that want the singular Number?
S. Yes; such as, *Pains*, &c. with Nouns of Number.
M. How know you these Nouns?
S. By Use or Practice.
M. Have you any more to say of the Numbers?
S. Yes; but this sufficeth at present.

CHAP. II.

Of the several Kinds of Nouns.

Master **H**OW many Kind of Nouns are there?
Scholar Several.

M. Say the chief of them.

S. Proper, Appellatives, and Collectives.

M. What means a Noun Substantive Proper?

S. It is a Substantive signifying a certain *Thing*, or *Person*; as, *an Apple*, *Anthony*; the First, signifies the *Fruit* called *an Apple*; the Second, a *Man* called *Anthony*.

M. What is an Appellative?

S. It is the same with a Noun Substantive Common, which do's not signify any *one Thing*, but many under *one Kind*; as, *a Man*, which signifies all *Mankind*, having no respect to this, or that *Man*.

M. What is a Collective?

S. Tis a Noun of the singular Number but signifies *many*, as if they were *one*, as *People*, which, tho in the Singular Number, signifies *many Men*.

M. are there no other Nouns?

S. Yes, a Noun is divided into Substantives and Adjectives.

M. What is a Noun Substantive?

S. All

S. All Proper Names, Appellatives and Collectives, and all others that can stand by themselves without being joined to another Word to shew their Signification.

M. Give an Example.

S. *Youth* is pleasant, where, tho' *Youth* were set by it self, you having heard it, would know its Signification.

M. What's a Noun Adjective?

S. Its a Word that cannot stand by it self, but requireth to be joined to another Word to shew its Signification.

M. Give an Example.

S. An *Idle Boy* is seldom good, where, was the Adjective *Idle* set without the Word *Boy*, we should not understand whether it was meant of an *Horse*, an *Ass*, or any other living Creature, but there being set with it the Substantive *Boy*, we know its Signification.

M. But is the Substantive always expressed?

S. No, for sometimes it is suppressed.

M. Give an Example.

S. My *Little one* can Read, where we must understand *Child*, and then read thus; my *little Child* can read.

M. Is there no easier way to distinguish a Substantive and Adjective asunder?

S. Yes, And 'tis thus, all Nouns that cannot be joined with these Words *thing* or *Man* are Substantives, and those that can be joined are Adjectives.

M. Give an Example.

S. This Word *Love* can't be joined to *Thing* or *Man*, for no one would understand me should I say *love thing*, &c. but should I say *a beloved thing*, &c. I should be understood; therefore *Love* is a Substantive, as all other Words are that can't be joined with *thing*, or *Man*, and *beloved* is an Adjective, because it can be joined with *thing*, &c.

M. Do only Adjectives admit these Words *Thing* or *Man*?

S. Besides Adjectives, all Participles of what Tense soever, and all Pronouns, Adjectives and Relatives, as *my*, *thy*, *this*, *that*.

M. Give an Example.

S. *This thing Conquered that*, here *thing* is joined to *this*, and understood in *that*, I have a *flourishing Thing*, here the Participle *flourishing* is joined to the Word *Thing*, and so for all others.

M.

M. How many Terminations has an *English* Adjective?

S. Only One, for we can say either *Bad Boy, Boys, or Girl, Girls, or Government*; so the same Termination of the Adjective is both Masculine in the *Boy*, Feminine in *Girl*, and Neuter in *Government*.

M. If then they have but One Termination, how know you in what Termination you shall make it into *Latin*.

S. By, first, finding out the Gender of its Substantive, with which it must agree in Case, Gender, and Number.

M. How will you find what Gender your Substantive is?

S. By Consulting the Dictionary, or Use.

M. Can't you sometimes put an Adjective for a Substantive?

S. Yes.

M. Give an Example.

S. *Blue* never Fades, where *Blue* being in it self an Adjective, stands here for a Substantive, because it supplies the Place of *Colour*, and gives me to understand *Blue Colour* never fades.

M. What other kinds of Nouns are there?

S. Relatives and Indefinites.

M. What is a Relative?

S. It rehearseth a Thing spoken of before.

M. Why is it called a Relative?

S. Because it rehearseth its Antecedent.

M. What is an Antecedent?

S. Its a Word, Sentence, or Noun that goes before the Relative.

M. Give an Example.

S. I Esteem that *Boy*, who learns his Book, here the Word *Boy* is the Antecedent to the Relative *who*.

M. How find you out the Antecedent?

S. By asking the Question *who* or *what*, or by repeating the foregoing Clause.

M. Give an Example.

S. I Esteem that *Boy who* Studys; where to find out the Antecedent to the Relative *who*, I must either ask the Question *who*, by saying who is that who Studys? and then *Boy* will answer, or else repeat it thus, I esteem that *Boy, which Boy* Studys.

M. Does not a Relative sometimes stand for a Substantive?

S. Yes,

S. Yes, as, Love not thou Riches, *which* is the *most* *beggerly* thing in the World. Where the Relative *which*, stands for a Substantive in the Neuter Gender to the Adjective *Beggerly*.

M. What's a Noun Indefinite?

S. It gives a Relation to *some*, yet not to *this* or *that* Person, as the Word *whom*; which Signifying no certain Person is set *Indefinitely*.

M. What's a Noun Partitive?

S. Its a Noun Signifying One of *many*, or *many*, and *every one* for *himself*.

M. Give an Example.

S. *Some* speak, *some* are silent; by this Word *Some* I understand a Man speaks, and also that there are more Men than One; and thus it signifies One, that is, *One* speech, or speaking of *many*. And then, again, should I say, *all* speak, I shall understand that not only *all Men* in General, but that each in particular *Speaks*, and thus it signifies *every one* for *himself*.

M. Why call you them Nouns Partitives.

S. Because they *separate* themselves from all others.

M. Give an Example.

S. When I say *somebody* speaks, I conceive that Person to be distinct from another; or when I say, *all Men* speak, that they are not Beasts, or Stones that speak; and thus it is they Signifie things separate, and are called Partitives.

M. What's a Numeral?

S. That Signifies some Number, as *one*, *two*, *three*, &c.

M. How many fold is a Noun Numeral?

S. Two fold, *Cardinal*, and *Ordinal*.

M. Explicate me a Noun—Numeral—Cardinal.

S. Tis a Noun that only Signifies *one Number*, as *one*, *two*, *three*, &c. without any relation to any other Word.

M. Explicate the Ordinal.

S. It also Signifies but one Number, yet shews a *relation* to more, as *first*, *second*, *third*, *fourth*, &c.

M. what other kinds are there?

S. Positives, Comparatives, and Superlatives.

M. What is a Noun Positive?

S. It has an *Absolute* and *simple* Signification.

M. What mean you by an Absolute and simple Signifi-

C

S. Tis

S. 'Tis to Shew or Remonstrate a Thing without Magnifying it; as a *strong Man*; here in the *positive* and has an *Absolute and Simple Signification*, which it would not have should I say *stronger man*; for then *stronger* magnifies the Man, i. e. makes him excell the *strong Man* in Strength.

M. What is a Comparative?

S. It prefers one thing to another, and adds a greater Signification to the Positive by magnifying it, as; this Man is in greater Esteem because he is *wiser*, where *wiser*, which is the Comparative prefers this man to, and makes him greater than the other.

M. Have all *English* Adjectives the Comparative Degree?

S. Yes.

M. How do you form it?

S. From the Positive by adding *er* at the End, or putting the Sign *more* before the Positive, as *wiser* or *more wise*.

M. Before what Adjective do you set the Sign *more* to shew it to be of the Comparative Degree?

S. Most commonly before Adjectives that end in *ble*, *d*, *ly*, *s*, or *us*; as, *more Noble*, *more beloved*; *more prodigal* and *glorious*.

M. But is *more* always the Sign of the Comparative?

S. No, only when it comes immediately before an Adjective or Adverb, as *more Studious*, or *Studiously*,

M. What is the Superlative?

S. It signifies with excess magnifying *this* or *that* above all others; as *Sampson* was the *strongest* Man, where the Superlative *Strongest* makes *Sampson* to exceed all others in Strength in the highest Degree.

M. How know you the Superlative?

S. By forming the Comparative, or by its Termination in *est*, for all *English* Superlatives have this Termination, except such as have this Sign *most* before them.

M. How do you form it of its Comparative?

S. By casting away its last Letter, *r*, as in *stronger*, and adding, *st*, which will make it *strongest*.

M. Is the Sign *most*, a certain Sign of the Superlative?

S. Yes; if it come immediately before an Adjective, or Adverb.

M. Must you make all Positives, Comparatives, and Superlatives English into Latin by the same Degrees?

S. Yes; either by forming their Degrees, or setting *magis* or *maxime* before the Positive, which are Latin for *more* and *most*.

CHAP. III.

Of a PRONOUN.

Maft. **W**HAT mean you by a Pronoun?

Schol. I mean a Word that stands in the Place of a Noun.

M. Give an Example.

S. This Word *He* is a Pronoun, and may be set in the Place of *Michael, Roger, &c.*

M. Give an Example.

S. *He* that eat the Grapes, was known to be *Roger*; where *He*, is set for the Noun *Roger*.

M. How many Kind of Pronouns are there?

S. Many.

M. Which are the first?

S. *I, thou, he, or she, we, ye, they.*

M. Why say you in the third Person, *he* or *she*?

S. Because *he* is of the Masculine Gender, and *she* of the Feminine.

M. Why then put you not the Masculine and Feminine in the other Persons, *I, thou, we, ye, they*?

S. Because the others are either Masculine or Feminine.

M. Give an Example.

S. *I, thou, &c.* set before, or for a Noun of the Feminine Gender is so likewise, as, should *Mary* say, *I am going to walk*, in that Sentence, would be in the Feminine Gender, because it is set for the Noun *Mary*, who is a Woman; and consequently of the Feminine Gender. But was it Man that spake it, it would be of the Masculine, and so of the others.

M. Decline a Pronoun Personal.

Singular. { *Nom.* I
Gen. of me
Dat. to me
Acc. me
Voc. O me
Abl. for, &c. me

Plural. { *Nom.* we
Gen. of us
Dat. to us
Acc. us
Voc. O we
Abl. for, &c. us.

M. Give me an Example of these Cases of the Pronoun *I*?

S. *I love*, here, *I* is the Nominative Case before the Verb *love*; Take *pitty of me*, *of me*, is the Genitive after the Verb *pitty*, which governs the Genitive Case after it; *you teach me*, *me*, is in the Accusative, because the Verb *teach* requires an Accusative Case after it; the Vocative is seldom governed, and then by an Interjection; and the Ablative is used with these Prepositions, *for*, *with*, *by*, &c.

M. Decline the Pronoun Personal, *Thou* or *You*.

Singulariter. { *Nom.* *Thou* or *you*
Gen. of *thee* or *you*
Dat. to *thee* or *you*
Acc. *thee* or *you*
Voc. O *thou* or *you*
Abl. for, &c. *thee* or *you*.

Pluraliter. { *Nom.* *Ye* or *you*
Gen. of *ye* or *you*
Dat. to *ye* or *you*
Acc. *ye* or *you*
Voc. O *ye* or *you*
Abl. for, &c. *ye* or *you*.

The Examples above will serve for these, by changing *I* into *thou* or *you*, &c.

M. Why say you, *thou* or *you*, *thee* or *you*, *ye* or *you*?

S. Because the Word *you*, is most commonly used for 'em all, and is only know of what Case it is by the Article *of* or *to*, &c.

M. Decline the Pronoun Personal, *He* or *She*.

Singulariter. { *Nom.* *He* or *she*
Gen. of *him* or *her*
Dat. to *him* or *her*
Acc. *him* or *her*
Voc. —
Abl. for, &c. *him* or *her*.

Pluraliter. { *Nom.* *They*
Gen. of *them*
Dat. to *them*
Acc. *them*
Voc. —
Abl. for, &c. *them*.

The Examples above will serve by putting *he* or *she*, for *I* of *him* or *her*, for *of me*, &c

M. Don't you also call this Pronoun a Reciprocal?

S. Yes.

M. What is a Reciprocal?

S. 'Tis a Word that returns its Signification into itself.

M. Gve

M. Give an Example.

S. The envious Man hurts *himself*, *himself* is a Reciprocal, and returns its Signification into *Man*.

M. How is this Pronoun declined?

S. Like *he* or *she*, saving that it wants the Nomin. Case.

M. Is it declined the same way in Latin as in English?

S. No; for it is only declined with the same Cases, and in the Latin has the singular Number only; but in English, 'tis also in the plural, as, *himself* in the singular; and, *themselves* plural.

M. But why call you these Pronouns Personals?

S. Because they shew me the Persons, as *I*, the first Person singular; *We*, the first Person plural; *Thou*, the second Person singular, &c.

M. Why then call you 'em Primitives?

S. Because of these are formed others, called, *Derivatives*, and *Possessives*, as, *my* and *mine*, from *I*; *thy* and *thine*, from *thou*; *his* or *hers*, from *he* or *she*; *ours*, from *we*; *yours*, from *ye*; *theirs*, from *they*.

M. Why are they called *Possessives*?

S. Because they signify *Possession* of, or *Power* over any thing.

M. Are they so in Latin?

S. Yes; and are made to agree with their *Substantive* like an *Adjective*.

M. Are there more kinds of Pronouns?

S. Yes; *Demonstratives* and *Relatives*; and *Relatives* only.

M. Which call you *Demonstratives* and *Relatives*?

S. *That*, *this*, *these*, and *those*, *which*, *the same*, &c.

M. Why are these called *Demonstratives* and *Relatives*?

S. Because they do not only plainly demonstrate the Thing spoken of, as when I say, *this Man*, where the Pronoun *this*, seems to demonstrate the *Man*; but also, rehearses what was spoken of before; as, *this is the Study which I follow*; where, *which*, demonstrates and relates its Antecedent *Study*.

M. Are these always *Relatives*?

S. No; only when they have a Word going before them, to be their Antecedent.

M. Give an Example.

S. *This*

S. *This* Rule is to be minded. Here, the Pronoun *this*, is only demonstrative; for it rehearseth nothing.

M. Decline *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*, *the same*.

S. They are the same thro' all Cases. As for Example, Singul. *This*, *that*, *the same*. Plur. *these*, *those*, *the same*.

M. How make you 'em into *Latin*?

S. By making 'em agree with their Substantive, or Antecedent, as other Pronoun Adjectives do, as explain'd above.

M. Which are Relatives only?

S. *Who* and *which* are so called, but they also seem to be Demonstratives; as I have shewn in the Demonstrative.

M. How do you decline *who* and *which*?

S. *Who* makes all its Cases in both Numbers in *whom* and is known of what Case it is of, by its Articles, *of* or *to*, &c. and is made to agree with its Antecedent as above.

M. How is *which* declined?

S. The Relative *which* is the same thro' all Cases Singular and Plural, and is made in *Latin* like *who*.

M. What Person are Relatives of?

S. They are always the same Person with their Antecedent.

M. Give an Example.

S. I, *who*, or *which*, or *the same*; here these three Relatives are all the first Person; because they rehearse, and are set with, the Pronoun *I*, which is of the first Person. The like can be said of the other Persons by adding them as this is.

M. When they are thus set together, how shall you make them in *Latin*?

S. In *Latin* the Pronoun of the third Person is for the most part omitted, when it comes joined with *who* or *which*, and *who* and *which* are made in the same Person, that they suppress. But if joined to the Pronoun *the same*, both the Person and Pronoun are commonly expressed.

M. Give an Example in English and *Latin*.

S. *He who* studies will be learned: *Qui* Studet, Doctus evadet; Here *Qui* is set alone for *He who* without the Pronoun *He*, *ille*, and is of the third Person because the Word *Ille*, that is suppressed, is so.

M. Does not the Pronoun *That* sometimes stand for *who*, or *which*, and so made in *Latin* the same way as they?

S. Yes,

S. Yes, and is always to be made so when it can be changed into the Pronouns *who* or *which*, or else it is a Conjunction and made in Latin by *quod* or *ut* with a Subjunctive Mood of the Verb that follows it.

M. Give an Example.

S. I love the Child *that* or *who* gets his lesson; here *that* is turned into *who*: so is a Relative. But in this; I will take care *that* you ply your Book: *That* here is a Conjunction or else may be better left out in Latin, as: *Faciam, (ut) Incumbas Libris.*

M. But is *That* always a Conjunction or changed into *who* or *which*.

S. No, for as often as *That* comes before a Substantive tis made in Latin by the Pronoun *ille, is, or iste.*

M. How will you make it in Latin when it comes after *Same*; and when it comes between an Adjective of the Comparative Degree and the Verb?

S. When it comes after *Same*, I will make it by *ac* and *atque*; when it comes between the Comparative Degree and the Verb: I will leave the English Word out in making of Latin.

M. Give an Example in English and Latin.

S. I am the *same that* I was towards you; *Idem maneo ac eram erga te*; here *ac* is set for *that*; the *more that* I see you the more I am in Love: *Quo Magis te Video, eo Magis tui amore laqueor*; Where you see *that* is not expressed in the Latin.

M. How will you make it when it follows *least*.

S. By the Latin Conjunction *ne*, as I fear *least that* I be beaten; *timeo ne vapulem.*

M. Have you any more to say of the Pronouns?

S. Yes, but this is sufficient at present.

CHAP. IV.

Of Verbs.

Master **W**hat's a Verb?

Scholar **A** Verb is a Word declined with Mood and Ten

Tense, Number and Person; Signifying *to do, to suffer, or to be*; as *I teach, I am taught, I am.*

M. What mean you by a Person?

S. Its a Word set before a Verb, and is either of the first, second or third Person, as *I, thou, and he*, in the Singular, *we, ye, and they* in the Plural, and all Noun Substantives are of the third Person except they be of the Vocative Case.

M. How know you of what Person your Verb is?

S. By finding out its Nominative Case with which it doth agree in *Number and Person*, and also in Latin.

M. Give an Example.

S. *We Study and you Play* while they Sleep: here *Study* is a Verb of the first Person Plural, because its Nominative Case *We* is so; the same may be said of the Verbs *Play* and *Sleep*, &c.

M. Can't you know what Person a Verb is no other way?

S. Yes, either by the *Termination of the Sign* of the Verb, or of the *Verb it self*.

M. What is the Termination of the first Person Singular?

Nothing but the *Simple Verb*, and is known by its *Nominative Case*, as *I Love*.

M. What is the Termination of the Second?

S. These two Letters *st*, as thou love-*st*, or dost love.

M. What is the Termination of the Third?

S. These two Letters, *th*, either at the End of the *Verb* or *Sign*, as he love-*th* or doth love.

M. Can you find out their Persons thro all Moods and Tenses in this manner?

S. Yes, all that are of the *Second Person*, but the *Third Person* most commonly fails, except in the *Present Tense*, and the *Preterperfectense*, which make doth and hath.

M. Tell me which is the first, second, and third Person?

S. The first Person is always *He, who speaks*, as *I love*; the second is *he, to whom* you speak, as *thou lovest*; and the third is *of whom* you speak, as *he loveth*, &c.

M. What Number hath a Verb?

S. *Two, Singular and Plural.*

M. How know you when a Verb is Singular?

S. By finding out its *Nominative Case*, which is either *I, thou, or he*, or some other *Noun or Pronoun* of the third Person Singular.

M. How

M. How know you when a Verb is Plural?

S. By finding out its *Nominative Case*, which is either, *we*, *ye*, or *they*; or some other *Noun* or *Pronoun* of the third Person Plural.

M. What is a Mood?

S. *Tis the manner by which a Verb shews its Signification.*

M. How many ways then can a Verb signify in English?

S. Six, By *Declaring*, *Demanding*, or *Doubting*. Secondly, by *Commanding*. Thirdly, by *Wishing* or *Desiring*. Fourthly, by *Power*. Fifthly, under *Condition*. Sixthly, by *Affirming* nothing, but *leaving all to Infinity*.

M. Which Mood is that which declareth, demandeth, &c.

S. The *Indicative*, as *thou lovest*, or *doest love*. The second is the *Imparative*, as *love thou*. The third is the *Optative*, as *God grant I love*. The fourth is the *Potential*, as *I may* or *can love*. The fifth is the *Subjunctive*, as *when I love*, or *if I love*, where *when* and *if* lays this *Verb* under a *Condition*. The sixth is the *Infinitive*, and is commonly known by this Sign *to* before it in *English*, and is the latter of two *Verbs* in *Latin*.

M. Of what do the Moods consist?

S. *Of Tenses.*

M. What is a Tense?

S. *Tis a distinction of Time.*

M. how many ways can you distinguish Time?

S. *Five*, There is the *Present*, the *Preterimperfect*, the *Preterperfect*, the *Preterpluperfect*, and the *Future Tense*.

M. What is the Present Tense?

S. *Its the Time that now is, that is not past, nor to come.*

M. What is the Preterimperfect Tense?

S. *Tis not the Time perfectly past, neither is it the Present, as I loved or did love,*

M. What is the Preterperfect Tense?

S. *It Signifies the Time perfectly past, and has commonly this Sign Have, hast, hath, before it; as I have loved.*

M. What is the Preterpluperfect Tense?

S. *It shews the Time more than perfectly past; as I had loved, and is known by this Sign had before it.*

M. What is the Future Tense?

S. It speaketh of the *Time to come*, and always has one of these Signs, *shall* or *will* before it, as *I shall or will love*.

M. Is there nothing more belonging to a Verb?

S. Yes, *Gerunds* and *Participles*; and in Latin, *Supin's*.

M. What is a Gerund in English?

S. *It is a Word of the Infinitive Mood, Signifying indeterminedly by it self, yet after such a manner, that it works not as it speaks; in fine, its only a Verbal in ing with some Preposition before it.*

M. How many sorts of Gerunds are there?

S. *Three*, both in *Latin* and *English*.

M. Are they formed the same way in Latin as in English?

S. *No*, for in *Latin* they end in *di*, *do*, *dum*; but in *English* they end *all* in *ing*; except that which is made in *Latin* by *dum*, which is like the *present Tense* of the *Infinitive Mood*.

M. How know you when you shall make the Verbal in *ing* into the Gerund in *di*?

S. When it follows a *Noun Substantive* with the Sign of between them, and especially, if it can be varied by the *Infinitive Active*; as, *there is no necessity of writing, or to write*, where *of* comes between the *Substantive necessary*, and the *Verbal writing*; and it may also be changed into the *Infinitive Active to write*; and is used after *Adjectives*.

M. How know you when to make it by the Gerund in *do*?

S. When the Verbal in *ing*, with the Sign *for* before it — comes after an *Adjective* betokening *fittness*, *usefulness*, &c. and their *Contrary's* tis made by the *Latin Gerund* in *do*; especially, if it can be vari'd by the *Infinitive Passive*; as *Blotting-Paper is not good for writing or to be written on*: Here is the Sign *for* before the *Verbal in ing* writing, which may be changed into the *Infinitive Passive*.

M. How else do you find out a Gerund in *do*?

S. When a Verbal in *ing* has before it these Signs or Prepositions *from*, *by*, *in* and *with*, as an *Idle Boy is soon deterred from Learning*.

M. How know you when to make it in Latin by the Gerund in *dum*?

S. When it has this Sign *for* before it, referring to end or intent, then it is made by the Gerund in *dum* with these Prepositions *ad* or *ob*; if *at* comes before it, by *inter*, as *at Supping inter canandum*.

M. What

M. What is a Participle?

S. *Its a Part of Speech derived of a Verb, taketh Part of a Noun, as Gender, Case and Declension; Part of a Verb as Tense and Signification; and Part of both, as Number and Figure, as Love, Loving, about to Love, &c.*

M. How many Participles are there?

S. *Four, The Present tense, the Preter tense, the First Future and the Second Future.*

M. What is a Participle of the Present Tense?

S. *Its a Verb ending in ing, and signifies the Time present, as Loving, Reading; and is made in Latin by a Participle ending in ans or ens, as amans, Legens.*

M. What is a Participle of the Pretertense?

S. *Its a Word derived of a Verb, and signifies the Time past, always ending in d, t, or n, as Loved, Taught, Slain; but is made in Latin by a Participle in us, as Amatus, Doctus, Occisus.*

M. What is a Participle of the First Future?

S. *It signifies the time to come like the Infinitive Mood Passive, as to be loved, or about to be loved; and is made Latin by a Participle in dus, as amandus.*

M. How know you by what Case you must make these Participles in Latin?

S. *By finding out the Substantive, with which they agree, as an Adjective does with its Substantive.*

M. Give an Example.

S. *I caught him playing: Here the Participle playing is made in Latin by the Accusative Case, because it agrees with Him, which is the Accusative Case after the Verb caught.*

M. How find you out the Substantive?

S. *After the same manner as you find the Substantive to an Adjective below in the Syntax.*

M. How know you when to make the English of the Infinitive Mood by the Latin Supine?

S. *Two Ways, viz. Actively and Passively.*

M. How Actively?

S. *All Verbs of the Infinitive Mood with only this Sign, to, between it and another Verb, or Participle signifying motion to a Place, as: I go to see; then it shall be made by the First Supine, s, eo, visum.*

M. How Passively.

S. *Verbs* all of the *Infinitive Mood*, with this Sign, *to* be, before them, following a *Noun Adjective*; as, *easy to be spoken*; are made into Latin, by the latter *Supine*, thus, *facile dictu*; where, *facile* is the *Adjective*, and *dictu* the *Supine*.

M. Is this all you can say in this Chapter?

S. No, but it sufficeth at present.

CHAP. V.

Of Verbs Auxiliars.

Master **WHAT** is a *Verb Auxiliar*?

Scholar It comes before a *Verb Personal*, and shews either its *Tense*, as, *I have loved*, where, *have*, the *Verb Auxiliar*, shews the *Verb Personal*, *loved*, to be of the *Pretertense*; or shews both *Tense* and *Voice* of the following *Verb Personal*; as, *I am taught*, where the *Auxiliar Verb*, *am*, does not only shew, *taught*, to be of the *Indicative Mood*, *Present Tense*, but also, of the *Passive Voice*.

M. How many *Auxiliar Verbs* are there?

S. There are five in the *Active Voice*, as, *do*, *did*, *have*, *had*, *shall* or *will*: And four in the *Passive Voice*, as, *am*, *have*, *had*, *shall* or *will*.

M. Why add you not to the four *Passives*, *is*, *was*, *been*, &c?

S. Because they are all formed of the *Auxiliar*, *am*.

M. Give an Example.

INDICATIVE.

Present	I am	}	}	we	}	are or be
	thou art					
	he is					
Preterim.	I was	}	}	we	}	were
	thou wast					
	he was					
Preterp.	I have	}	}	we	}	have been
	thou hast					
	he hath					

Preterp.

Prterplu.	I had	}	}	we ye they	}	had been
	thou hadst					
	he had					
Future.	I	}	}	we ye they	}	shall or will be.
	thou					
	he					

The *Imparative Mood* hath, *be*, thro' all *Persons*, in both *Numbers*; and also, the *Optative*, *Potential*, and *Subjunctive*, have their *Auxiliars* thro' all *Tenses*; as above, in the *Indicative*, except, in the *Present Tense*, where, *am*, is changed into, *be*; as, *I may be learned*.

M. Are these *Auxiliars*, *am*, *are*, *is*, *was*, *were*, *been*, and *be*, never set before any *Verbs* but *Passives*?

S. No, except they have a *passive Signification*; as, *I am sick*, where, *sick*, hath a *passive Signification*.

M. How are these *Auxiliars* rendered in *Latin*?

S. In making of *Latin* they are omitted, for they only direct in what *Tense* the following *Verb* must be put, as *for*, *I was taught*; I say, in *Latin*, *docebar*, throwing away, *was*: But if the *Verb* be of the *preterperfect Tense*, or *preterpluperfect Tense*, the *Latin Auxiliars* *sum*, and *eram*, are added; as, *I have been taught*, *doctus sum*; *I had been taught*, *doctus eram*.

M. Has not the *Auxiliar am*, a *Participle* derived from it?

S. Yes; *Being*.

M. How is it made in *Latin*?

S. When it comes between two *Nouns*, the former having some *Verb* governing or agreeing with it, it then only shews the *Apposition* of the following *Words i. e.* to be in the same *Case* with the foregoing *Noun*, as, *my Father being a Man, loves me a Child*; *Pater meus Vir, amat me Puerum*; where, *being*, in the *English*, cometh between the two *Nouns*, *Father* and *Man*, with the former of which, the *Verb love* agreeth; therefore, you see, *being*, is left out in *Latin*, and *Father* and *Man* are in the same *Case*.

M. But if there be never a *Verb* for the *Nouns* to agree with, or, be governed by, how then shall *being* be made?

S. It must also be left out, and the *Nouns* must be put in the *Ablative Case* absolute; as, *Christ being crucified*, &c. *Christo crucifixo*, which is in the *Ablative Case* absolute.

M. When

M. When it comes before a Verb of the Infinitive Mood, How is it made in Latin?

S. By the Participle of the Future in *rus*; as, *he being to plead the Cause, dyed*; *Causam acturus moriebatur.*

M. How is it made after these Particles, *far, from*?

S. It is made by the Conjunction *ut*, governing a Subjunctive Mood of the Verb following.

M. Give an Example.

S. So *far* is Death *from being* an Evil, that—— *tantum abest ab eo ut malum sit mors, ut——*

M. Have you no other way to use it?

S. Yes; But as these suffice for making of Latin, and what generally occur, I will refer you, at greater Leisure, to peruse *Walker's Book of Particles*, in the Chapter of the Particle *Being*.

CHAP. VI.

Of Verbs Regulars.

Master. **W**HAT mean you by a Verb Regular?

Scholar. All Verbs that follow the common Rules of Conjugation.

M. What mean you by this Word *Conjugation*?

S. 'Tis a *yoaking*, or *coupling Verbs* together, with their *Moods, Tenses*, and *declining* under one and the same *Theme*, or *Word*.

M. Give an Example in the Word *love*.

S. *I love, thou lovest, I have loved, to love, of loving, in loving, to love, loved, to be loved, loving, to love, or about to love*; and so all other Verbs of the active Voice, and the passive also, by adding the passive Signs, may be *conjugated*.

M. How many *Conjugations* are there in English?

S. *One*, in each *Voice*; and each of *them* are rendered four ways in Latin.

M. How many ways can a Verb be conjugated or formed?

S. Two; by *Participation*, and *likeness*.

M. How by *Participation*?

S. As

S. As I have formed *Love*.

M. How by *Likeness*?

S. To form by *Likeness*, is when I have a Word to form after another, as, in Imitation of *I love, thou lovest, I have loved, &c.* I form this Word, *teach*, and say, *I teach, thou teachest, I have taught, &c.*

M. How many sorts of *Verbs* are there in English?

S. There are but two Regular, *Active*, and *Passive*, which are made in Latin five ways.

M. Divide the two English into five Latin.

S. The *Verb Active*, is made either, as, *Active, Deponent, or Common*; and the *Verb Passive*, either as *Passive, Neuter, or Common*.

M. How is a *Verb Active* distinguished from a *Passive*?

S. The *Active* signifies to *do*, as, *I love*; the *Passive* to suffer, as, *I am loved*.

M. How is a *Verb Deponent* distinguish'd from an *Active*?

S. By its *Latin Termination* in, *r*; whereas, the *Active* ends in *o*.

M. How then is it distinguished in Latin from a *Verb Passive*.

S. By its Signification, which is to, *do*.

M. How is it distinguished from a *Verb Common*?

S. Because a *Verb Deponent*, can't have like a *Common*, the *Passive* Signification.

M. How distinguish you a *Verb Active* from a *Neuter*, they having the same Termination, in *Latin*?

S. By their Signification; for a *Verb Neuter* hath a *Passive* Signification, as, *I am sick*.

M. Do you say nothing of the *Verbs Defectives*?

S. No; for they are best learn'd by Use.

CHAP. VII.

Of Adverbs, Prepositions, and Interjections.

Master. **W**HAT is the fourth Part of Speech?

Scholar. A *Participle*, of which, is treated in the IVth Chapter.

M. What

M. What is the fifth Part of Speech?

S. An *Adverb*.

M. What is an *Adverb*?

S. 'Tis a Word with out *Case*, *Gender*, *Number*, *Person*, *Declension*, *Mood*, or *Tense*; yet, joined to another Word, *determinates* and *shews its Signification*.

M. Give an Example.

S. The *Souldiers fought stoutly*: Here, the *Adverb*, *stoutly*, *shews* how they fought, *i. e.* with *Valour*.

M. Why is it called an *Adverb*?

S. Because, they are for the most part, set with a *Verb*; as I study *diligently*; and tho' they are set with an *Adjective*, a *Verb* is always understood.

M. How many Kinds of *Adverbs* are there?

S. A great many, but as there is no difficulty to render them in Latin, they being made as you find them in the *Dictionary*, I here omit their Rehearsal.

M. Are there not some *Adverbs*, that are formed of *Adjective*?

S. Yes, for many *Adjectives* may be made *Adverbs* by adding, *ly*, as, *stout*, *stoutly*, &c.

M. Don't such *Adverbs* form the *Degrees of Comparison*?

S. Yes, and all that end in *ly*, are best compared by the Signs *more* and *most*; as, *more studiously*, *most studiously*: Some by *Terminations*; as, *well*, *better*, *best*; *ill*, *badly*, *worse* or *worst*; *little*, *less*, *least*.

M. Are there none compar'd both by *Signs* and *Terminations*?

S. Yes; as, *oft*, *often*; *more often*, *oftner*, *most often*, *oftest*, &c.

M. Are not such *Prepositions* that have no Words joined with them, to serve unto, changed into *Adverbs*?

S. Yes; as, *He that looks before he Leaps*, &c. where, *before*, having no casual Word following it, to be joined to, becomes an *Adverb*.

M. Which is the VIth Part of Speech?

S. A *Conjunction*.

M. What is a *Conjunction*?

S. 'Tis a Word that joins Words and Sentences together; as, *I and Peter can't agree*; here *and* joins *I* with *Peter*.

M. How many kinds are there?

S. Many

S. Many; but the chief are *Copulatives, Disjunctives, Casuals, and Conditionals.*

M. What is a *Conjunction Copulative*?

S. It *joines both the Words and the Sense of a Sentence, as, I study, and Peter plays.*

M. What is a *Disjunctive*?

S. It *joins Words, but disunites the Sense, as, I, or Peter, &c.*

M. What is a *Casual*?

S. Its a Word that shews the *Cause, or Reason, of a Thing; as, I will study, because I would be learned, where the Word, because, is the Casual, and shews the Reason why I will study.*

M. What is a *Conditional*?

S. Its a Word that renders the *Speech dubious, as, If the Sky falls, we shall catch Larks; where you see the Conditional, if, makes the Speech only suppositious.*

M. Which is the VIIth Part of Speech.

S. A *Preposition.*

M. What is a *Preposition*?

S. It is a Word set before another, either *separate from it, or. joined to it.*

M. Give me an Example.

S. *Alexander travelled into Persia; here, into, is the Preposition, and 'tis separated from the Noun Persia, that follows it. But in this, the Conclusion will shew the Truth; the Preposition, Con, is joined to clusion.*

M. How call you the *Preposition* that comes separate?

S. 'Tis called *Apposition*?

M. And that, which is joined?

S. 'Tis called *Composition*?

M. How many are there set separate, or, by *Apposition*?

S. A great many; as, *behind, before, into, beneath, about, until, by, towards, &c.*

M. Which are those set by *Composition*?

S. These; *A, re, de, ex, extra, intra, inter, circum, contra, ob, super, trans, per, pro, ad, subter*; all which, and many others, are derived of the *Latin* and become a part of the Word they are joined with.

M. Give an Example of them all.

S. About this Time, he *re-hearfed the De-clamation extemporally, with and extra-ordinary Intro-duction, interposed with many Circum-locutions, contra-ry ob-jections, and*

super-lative Transitions, perfectly ex-animating the vain Propositions of the Ad-versary's Subter-fuges.

M. Don't *Prepositions* govern *Cases* after them?

S. Yes; but of that in *Syntax*.

M. Which is the VIIIth Part of Speech?

S. An *Interjection*.

M. What is an *Interjection*?

S. 'Tis a Word shewing the suddain *Passion* of the Mind.

M. Does it govern any particular *Case* after it?

S. No; except one, which is *O!* and that has generally a *Nom. Voc.* and sometimes an *Acc.* after it.

M. Have you any more to say in this *Chapter*?

S. Yes; But this is sufficient at present.



P A R T II.

CHAP. I.

Of SYNTAX, and its Variation.

Master. **W**HAT is *Syntax*?

Scholar. 'Tis the *good Order, or Disposition of Words.*

M. What mean you by *good Order, and Disposition of Words*?

S. 'Tis when they are in their *right Case, Gender, Number, Person, Mood, Tense, and lace.*

M. Give an Example.

S. *Good Boys are not beaten*; here is good *Order of Words*: whereas, should I say, *not are beateth Boys good*, it would be unintelligible; because, there is observed no *Syntax, nor Order of Words.*

M. How many kind of *Syntax* are there?

S. Two; *Simple and Figurative.*

M. Which is the *Simple Syntax*?

S. It teacheth a natural *Order or Disposition of Words.*

M. Which is the *Natural*?

S. It

S. It sets the *Article* before the *Noun*; as, *a Boy, of a Boy*, it sets the *Nominative Case* before the *Verb*; as, *I learn*, the *Accusative* after the *Verb*, as, *I learn Grammar*, &c.

M. What is the *Figurative Syntax*?

S. It teacheth the artificial *Disposition of Words*, which be not naturally ranged together, yet are intelligable, and in good Order; as, *than Cicero, I've heard of none Wiser*; yet was it placed naturally, or, simply, we should say, *I have heard of none Wiser than Cicero*.

M. When do you mostly use *Figurative Syntax*?

S. In making *Latin*?

M. How?

S. By placing the casual *Word*, i.e. the *Case of the Verb* first, the *Nominative Case* in the *Middle*, and the *Verb* last; as, *hunc Librum Joannes scripsit*. A *Genitive*, for the most part, between an *Adjective* and its *Substantive*; as, *Maximus oratorum Cicero*: And between the *Preposition* and its *Case*; as, *ex ejus Ore*. *Adjectives* of many *Syllables*, ought to begin and end *Sentences*; as, *ditissimi sunt miserrimi*; and most commonly, *Adjectives* are set after their *Substantives*; as, *Discipulus studiosus bene meretur de Preceptore*. And most of all, great *Care* must be taken, in choosing proper *Latin Words*; and if possible, one *Word* ending with a *Vowel*, the next should begin with a *Consonant*, andè contra.

M. How many *Kinds of simple Syntax* is there?

S. Two; to agree with, and to govern.

M. Which is the *Syntax* to agree with?

S. It teacheth how the *Nominative Case* and *Verb*, the *Substantive* and *Adjective*, and the *Antecedent* and *Relative* agree.

M. How does the *Verb* agree with its *Nominative Case*?

S. The *Verb* must be in the same *Number* and *Person* with its *Nominative Case*.

M. But if there be many *Nominative Cases* of divers *Numbers* and *Persons*?

S. Then the *Verb* must be in the plural *Number*, and most worthy *Person*.

M. Give an *Example*.

S. *You and James were fighting*; here, the *Verb fighting*, is in the plural *Number*, because of many *Nominative Cases*, and second *Person*, which is more worthy than the *Third*.

M. How make you the *Substantive* and *Adjective* agree, when

in English, *Adject.* are in all Cases of the same Termination?

S. By finding out the Case, Gender and Number of the Substantive.

M Give an Example.

S. *Many Trumpets sounded*; here by adding what to many the Adjective, the Substantive *Trumpet* will answer.

M. Is the Substantive always expressed?

S. No, tis sometimes understood.

M. How then find you out the Case, Gender and Number of the Adjective?

S. By adding to the Adjective *Thing* or *Things*, *Man* or *Men*.

M. How by adding *Thing* or *Things*?

S. By adding *Thing* or *Things*; denotes that the Substantive understood is without Life, and then the Adjective must be of the Neuter Gender, and the Case governed by the Verb, if it comes after it, or some other Case, according to the Rules below; and Singular Number, if joined with *Thing*; Plural, if joined to *Things*.

M. How by adding *Man*, or *Men*?

S. Because they being added something with life is spoken of, and then the Adjective shall be made in Latin by the Masculine Gender; and singular Number, if joined to *Man*; plural, if joined to *Men*, and find its Case, as in *Things*.

M. But if there be many Substan. with which shall it agree?

S. With that of the most worthy Gender.

M. What Case will you make it?

S. The same with the Substantives.

M. What Number?

S. Always in the Plural.

M. How do the Antecedent and Relative Agree?

S. In Gender, Number, and Person.

M. Give an Example.

S. *That Man is counted wise, who speaketh little*; here *who* is a Relative in the Masculine Gender; because its Antecedent *Man* is so; the singular Number and third Person; because *Man* is so.

M. May not a whole Clause of a Sentence be the Antecedent to the Relative?

Yes, and then it is of the Neuter Gender. Singular Number, if the Sentence speaketh but of one. Plural, if it speaks of more than one, and always the third Person.

M. When

M. When a Relative hath two Antecedents, how shall they agree?

S. *The Relative shall be the Plural Number and the most worthy Person and Gender.*

M. Give an Example.

S. *Thou and thy Wife who live well, will dye well; where the Relative who is the Plural Number, the Second Person and Masculine Gender, because the Antecedent Thou is the Second Person and Masculine Gender, which is most worthy here.*

M. Can't a Relative be made in Latin by the Neuter Gender tho the Antecedent be Masculine or Feminine?

S. Yes, when the Antecedents are *without Life*; and this may be known easily in *English*, for it is always *which*, not *who*.

M. Give an Example.

S. *The Bows and Arrows which are broken; here the Relative which is the Neuter Gender rehearsing Bows and Arrows, things without Life.*

M. What is the Syntax of Governing.

S. It teacheth the Case of the *Noun and Pronoun*, and the *Mood, Tense and Person* of the *Verb*, which the following Chapters do shew.

C H A P. II.

Of the Nominative Case,

Master **H**OW many kinds are there of Governing?

Scholar **T**WO of *Nouns and Verbs*.

M. What mean you by the Governing of Nouns?

S. It teacheth in what *Case* the *Noun* ought to be.

M. What is the Governing of Verbs?

S. It teacheth the *Mood, Tense, Numbers and Person* of the *Verb*.

M. How many ways can a Noun be Governed?

S. Six, as many ways as there are *Cases*.

M. What is the Syntax of Governing the Nominative Case?

S. It teacheth when to put the *Noun* in the *Nominative Case*.

M. Give me your Rules for a Verb Governing a Nominative Case.

S. All

S. All *Verbs Personals*, will have a *Nominative Case* before them, either *expressed* or *understood*.

M. Give an Example.

S. *I love* ; here, *I*, is the *Nominative Case* expressed before the *Verb*, *Love* : *Love God* ; here, *Love* is the *Second Person*, with the *Nominative Case*, *thou*, understood, before it.

M. But if there be many *Nouns*, which shall be the *Nominative Case* to the *Verb* ?

S. It shall be the *Noun*, without which, the *Sentence* cannot subsist, and will answer to the *Verb*, by asking the *Question*, *who*, or, *what*.

M. Give an Example.

S. *The King, with many of his Nobility, are gone a hunting* ; here, the Word *King* constitutes the *Sentence*, without which, it cannot subsist ; for, should I ask the *Question*, *who is gone* ? nothing would answer, was *King* left out.

M. When there are many *Nouns* in the same *Sentence*, that make the *Sentence*, and betokeneth divers Things, what *Case* shall they all be of ?

S. They shall all be of the *Nominative Case* ; and the *Verb* shall be *plural*, altho' the *Nominative Cases* be *singular*.

M. Give an Example.

S. *The World, Flesh, and the Devil, are renounced in Baptism* ; here are three *Nominative Cases singular*, before the *Verb plural*, *are*.

M. but if the *Nouns* belong both to the same Thing ?

S. Then the *Verb* shall be of the same *Number* with them.

M. Give an Example.

S. *The Duke Regent is dead* ; here, the *Duke* and *Regent* are two distinct *Nouns*, but as they belong both to one Thing, they are both of one *Case* ; and the *Verb* that follows them, is of the same *Number*.

M. Has a *Verb* no *Nominative Case*, besides a *Noun*, or *Pronoun*.

S. No ; but it hath sometimes an *Infinitive Mood*, or a whole *Sentence* ; and sometimes, an *Adverb* with a *Genitive Case*, in stead of a *Nominative Case* of a *Noun*, or *Pronoun*.

M. Give an Example.

S. *'Tis not my Property to Lye* : Here, ask the *Question*, *What is not my Property* ? It will answer, *to Lye*. Again, *To live a good Life, and be reprov'd, doth grieve* : Ask, *What doth grieve* ?

grieve? It answers, *to live a good Life, &c.* Again, *Part of the Camp was burned:* Ask, *What was burned?* It answers, *Part of the Camp:* Which is made in *Latin* by an *Adverb*, *partim*, and the *Genitive Case*, *castrorum*.

M. In what *Number*, and *Person*, do you make your *Verb* after the *Infinitive Mood*, a *Sentence*, &c.

S. Always in the *third Person*, and *singular Number*, when it's spoken but of *one*; *plural*, when it's spoken of *more than one*

CHAP. III.

Of the Genitive Case.

Master. **W**HAT is the *Syntax* of the *Genitive Case*?

Scholar. It teacheth us to put the *Noun* rightly in the *Genitive Case*.

M. When put you the *Noun* into the *Genitive Case*?

S. When two *Substantives* betokening divers *Things*, come immediately after one another, in the same *Sentence*; and the former, betokens the *Thing* possessed; the second, the *possessor*; the latter, shall be the *Genitive Case*.

M. Give an *Example*.

S. *Chastisement is the Punishment of an idle Boy:* Here, of an *idle Boy*, is the *Possessor*, and the *Genitive Case* after the *Noun*, *Chastisement*, which is the *Thing Possessed*.

M. Have you no easier way to find the *Genitive Case*?

S. Yes; When the *Sign*, *of*, comes between two *Substantives*, the latter shall be the *Genitive Case*.

M. Doth this *Rule* never fail?

S. Yes: For the *Genitive Case* is often, and elegantly made by an *Adjective*, by adding, *'s*, to the End of it, and setting it before the former *Substantive*.

M. How?

S. Thus: *I am the Son of my Father*; where, as *Father* stands now, 'tis in the *Genitive Case*: But changed thus, *I am my Father's Son*, 'tis an *Adjective* according to the *Rule* above.

M. When again does this *Rule* fail?

S. As often as it follows the *Nouns*, *Need*, *abounding*, *wanting*, *Ignorance*, &c. 'Tis the *Sign* of an *Abl. Case*.

M. If

M. If there be an *Adjective of Quality* joined to the latter of the two *Substantives*, which of comes before?

S. Then it is the *Sign* of the *Genitive*, or *Ablative*; as in this, a *Woman of wonderful Beauty*; here, *wonderful* is an *Adjective of Quality*; therefore, its *Substantive*, *Beauty*, can be made by either the *Genitive*, or *Ablative Case*.

M. When *of*, signifies the *Matter* whereof a Thing is made, how is it made in *Latin*?

S. By the *Prepositions*, *e*, *ex*, or *de*; or, by turning the *Genitive* into an *Adjective*, thus, *He made a Buckler all of Gold*; i. e. *He made a Golden Buckler*.

M. How is *of* made, when it comes after these, or the like Expressions, viz. *what kind of*, &c. *what manner of*, &c?

S. 'Tis made in *Latin*, by *qualis*, or *qui*, which must agree with the *Substantive* immediatly following.

M. Is *of* the *Sign* of the *Genitive Case*; after all *Adjectives*?

S. No; only after such as signify *Abundance*, *Want*, *Ignorance*, *Care*, *Skill*, *Knowledge*, *Desire*, *Fearfulness*, *Mindfulness*, and their *Contraries*; and the *Genitive Case* after these *Adjectives* is the *Thing*, of which, 'tis *abounding*, *wanting*, &c.

M. Give an Example.

S. *Every Place is full of Fools, void of Reason, Ignorant of God.*

M. What *Case* doth a *Noun of Number* govern?

S. A *Genitive*.

M. Why?

S. Because, in a *Numeral*, is always understood a *Substantive* i. e. *Man* or *Men*, *Thing* or *Things*; as, *I killed the first of the Turks*, i. e. *the first Man*.

M. Is not this observed in other *Adjectives*?

S. Yes; in all *Adjectives*, that are put *substantively* in the *Neuter Gender*, for in such is understood the *Substantive*, *Thing*.

M. Is *of*, after a *Numeral*, always the *Sign* of a *Genitive Case*?

S. Yes; but it may be elegantly cast away by making the *Numeral* agree with the *Substantive* following.

M. Give an Example.

S. *I have killed 80 of the Turks*; i. e. *I have killed 80 Turks*.

M. Does not a *Noun Partitive* govern a *Genit. Case* after it?

S. Yes; but that *Genitive* may be changed into an *Ablative*, or an *Accusative*, in making *Latin*, with these *Prepositions*, *e*, *ex*, *de*, or *inter*; for the *English Sign*, *of*; which *Sign*, also, may

may be left out, and the *Partitive* shall agree with the following *Noun*; as, for many of the *Beasts*, say, many *Beasts*.

M. In what *Gender* do you make the *Noun Partitive*?

S. In the same *Gender* with the *Noun* following.

M. Give an Example.

S. *Which of the Men*; here the *Partitive*, which, is of the *Masculine Gender*, because the following *Noun*, of the *Men*, is so: So 'tis said in *Latin*, *quis Virorum*.

M. How do you use an *Adjective*, that hath the Force of *Partitive*, in respect to the *Case* that follows?

S. It will be used like a *Noun Partitive*, in every Respect.

M. When the *Sign*, of, follows a *Comparative*, or *Superlative Degree*, how will you make the *Noun* following?

S. As after a *Noun Partitive*.

M. Does not this *Verb Substantive*, *am*, and *Verbs* of accusing, condemning, admonishing, or absolving; and *Verbs Personals*, that betoken *Repentance*, *Shame*, &c. govern a *Genitive Case* after 'em?

S. Yes; *am* governs it, when it betokeneth *Property*, *Duty*, or *Guise*, or otherwise pertaining to a *Thing*; then the *Possessor* shall be the *Genitive Case*: The others may have either *Genitive*, or *Ablative*: And the *Impersonals*, always a *Genitive* of the *Thing* repented, or ashamed of, &c.

M. Don't *Verbals* of rejoicing, grieving, forgiving, remembering, &c. govern a *Genitive Case* after them?

S. Yes, most commonly, if the *Noun* following, hath the *Sign*, of, before it, and the *Verbs* be not *Actives*.

M. Don't some *Adverbs* govern a *Genitive Case*?

S. Yes; *Adverbs* of *Time*, *Place*, and *Quantity*.

M. Give an Example.

S. *The Day before Wednesday*; here, *the day before*, is an *Adverb* of *Time*, and *Wednesday* is the *Genitive Case* following it. Which *Part* of the *Earth* is he gone; *which Part* is an *Adverb* of *Place*, and *Earth* is the *Genitive Case* following it. *Enough* of *Eloquence*; *enough* is an *Adverb* of *Quantity*, and *Eloquence* is the *Genitive Case* after it.

M. Have you no more to say of the *Genitive Case*?

S. Yes; but this is sufficient. And note, when there comes a *Noun* after the *Genitive Case*, belonging to the same *Thing*, it also shall be of the *Genitive Case*, by *Apposition*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Dative Case.

Master. **W**HAT is the Syntax of the *Dative Case*?

Scholar. It teacheth when a *Noun* is, or ought to be, in the *Dative Case*.

M. Which is the Word you ought to make the *Dative Case*?

S. Its the *End* or *Term* of a *Sentence*, giving the *Signification* to an *Adjective* or *Verb*.

M. Give an Example.

S. *Let us give Thanks to God*; here, *to God*, is the *Dative Case*, because 'tis the *End*, or *Term*, to which we give Thanks, and gives a *Signification* to the *Verb*, *give*.

M. Don't you know the *Dative Case* by this Sign, *to*?

S. Yes, when it follows a *Verb*, and preceeds a *Noun*.

M. Does not this Rule fail?

S. Yes, for sometime, *to*, in such a *Case*, is made in *Latin*, by *ad*.

M. Is not the Sign, *for*, a Sign of the *Dative Case*?

S. Yes; after all *Nouns*, *Verbs*, and *Participles*, that be-taken *Profit*, *Likeness*, *Pleasure*, *submitting*, or *belonging*, &c. with their *Contrarys*.

M. Give an Example;

'Tis not fit for me; *me* is the *Dative Case*, and *for* is the Sign of it: 'Tis troublesome to me; here also, *me* is the *Dative*, and *to* is the Sign of it.

M. Don't *Adjectives* of the *comparative*, and *superlative Degree*, and *Participles* in *bilis* and *dus* govern a *Dative Case*, when the Sign, *to*, follows 'em, before a *Noun*?

S. Yes.

M. Won't all *Verbs* with these Signs, *to* or *for*, after them, before a *Noun*, govern a *Dative Case*?

S. Yes; but *to* is sometimes changed into *with*, and made by the *Latin Preposition*, *cum*, which requires the *Noun* following to be of the *Ablative Case*.

M. Give an Example?

S. I

S. *I compare Virgil to, or with Homer?*

M. Won't the Verb *Am* have a Dative Case after it?

S. Yes when it can be changed into *Have*.

M. Give an Example.

S. *I have a Book. or the Book is mine, or to me.*

M. If this Sign (*to*) comes before a Noun and after an Adverb of the Comparative or Superlative Degree, or any Adverb formed of an Adjective, that governs a Dative Case?

S. It shall be the Sign of the Dative Case.

M. Is there no more concerning the Dative Case?

S. Yes, but this sufficeth; and Practice will teach more.

CHAP. V.

Of the Accusative Case.

Master **W**HAT is the Syntax of the Accusative Case?
 scholar *It teacheth when a Noun is, or ought to be in that Case.*

M. What Words govern this Case?

S. *All Verbs*, that betoken to do without any Sign of the Genitive, Dative or Ablative Cases after them before a Noun

M. Give an Example.

S. *Christ took Human Nature to Redeem us*; here you see *Human Nature*, and *us* are two Accusative Cases after two distinct Verbs; because there comes no Sign of another Case between.

M. How know you the Noun that is to be the Accusative Case?

S. *Three Ways*, First by the Rule above; Secondly by its being the Substantive on which falls the Action of the Verb; and thirdly, or Chiefly by asking the Question *whom* or *what*.

M. How ask you the Question?

S. By setting the Words *whom* or *what* before the Verb, as *I gave Peter a Book*. Q. *what gave I to Peter* A. *a Book*.

M. When do's a Verb Neuter require an Accusative Case?

S. When it hath an Active Signification, or a Noun following of its own Signification.

M. Give an Example.

S. *I live a Life*, here *Live* is a *Verb Neuter*, yet it betokeneth *to do*, and hath an *Accusative Case* of its own Signification.

M. Don't Verbs that Signify *to Belong*, *Exhort*, *Call*, *Invite* or *Provoke*, with the Sign *to* after them govern an *Accusative Case* with the *Latin Preposition Ad*?

S. Yes.

M. How make you the Noun with this Sign *to* before it, after the Verbs of *Motion*?

S. 'Tis made by the *Accusative Case* with the *Preposition ad* for the Sign *to* before it; except it be the *Proper Name* of a *Place* as *Newcastle*, *London*, *Rome*, and then *ad* is left out and the *Noun* is put in the *Accusative Case*.

M. Don't some Adjectives before a Substantive with this Sign *to* between them, govern an *Accusative Case* with *ad*?

S. Yes, as, *Born to Glory*; *Natus ad Gloriam*.

M. when a Question is asked in reference to *Time* or *Place* how is it answered?

S. By an *Accusative Case* with *Ad*, or *To*, as, *how long will you stay?* *to the Time* appointed; *where go you?* *to Church*.

M. Is not the *Preposition* left out in reference to *Time*?

S. Yes, as, *he staid for*, or *three Years*.

M. What call you Nouns of *Place*?

S. The *Earth*, a *Field*, a *Church*, &c.

M. Which are Nouns of *Time*?

S. *An Hour*, a *Day*, a *Year*, &c.

M. What other *Prepositions* govern an *Accusative Case*?

S. A great many, which use most properly teacheth.

M. Can you make a Noun the *Accusative Case* by *Apposition*?

S. Yes, When it belongs to the same *Thing*.

M. Can you say no more of the *Accusative Case*;

S. Yes, but this sufficeth at present.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Ablative Case.

Master Scholar **W**Hat is the Syntax of the Ablative Case?
It teacheth when a Word is, or ought to be in that Case.

M. How

M. How put you a Word in the Ablative Case?

S. Either with a *Preposition* or *Absolutely*.

M. Which are the Prepositions serving to the Ablative Case?

S. *From* or *fro*, *with*, *before* or *in* presence, *Privily*, *of* or *fro*, *for*, *before* or *in* Comparison, *openly*, *without*, *untill*, or *upto*, but if the Noun following *upto* be *Plural*, it shall be in the *Genitive Case*.

M. Have all English Ablatives some of these Signs before them.

S. Yes, if they be not *Absolute*.

M. What mean you by an Ablative Case Absolute?

S. All Nouns that have neither *Verb*, *Noun*, nor *Preposition* to govern it, and is generally known by this Sign *having* or *being*, or some other *Verbal* in *ing* between it and its Adjective.

M. Give an Example.

S. *I having*, or *being* escaped, *he was beaten*, or *the King coming the Enemy fled*.

M. Are the English Prepositions always rendered into Latin?

S. No, not before the *Cause*, *Instrument* or *manner of doing*.

M. When the Preposition *with* signifies *at*, must the Noun following be the Ablative Case?

S. No, but it must be the *Dative*.

M. When *with* hath a Reference to the Place or Power and applied to a Person, how will you make the following Noun?

S. By the *Accusative Case* and *Apud* for *with*.

M. Is the Sign (*of*) never the Sign of an Ablative Case?

S. Yes, when it is put for *Concerning* or *about*, then it is made by the Latin Preposition *de*; when its set after *out*, as *out of*, then it is made by *è* or *ex*. when it can be turned into *with*, as *I filled a Bottle of*, or *with Water*; into *from*; as, *I delivered him of*, or *from Vice*; into *by*, as *I took hold of*, or *by his Cloak*. Then there is nothing made for it, but the Noun is put into the *Ablative Case*.

M. Don't Adjectives of the Comparative Degree govern an Ablative Case after them?

S. Yes, when the Sign *than* follows them, as, *this Book is thicker than yours*.

M. How is the Ablative of the Word of Price made in Latin?

S. Without

S. Without a Preposition.

M. Can you make a Noun in the Ablative Case by a Preposition?

S. Yes, when it belongs to the *same thing*.

M. Have you no more to say of the Ablative Case?

S. Yes, but this is sufficient.

FINIS.

N. B. The Author of this Grammar has ready for the Press, and designs to publish; if encouraged, *The evidence of Christianity, abstracted from the Great Huetius, Eusebius, &c.*

ERRATA.

P. 26 in the 6 line of the variation of Syntax, *lace*, read *Place*; and please correct all other faults of the Press.